AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Cancel claims 1-11.

Please add the following new claims:

12. (currently amended): A nanocolloidal platinum dispersion comprising nanocolloidal platinum and a polyacrylic acid salt as a colloid-protecting agent capable of removing active oxygen species, said nanocolloidal platinum having an average particle size of ~~1-5~~1-3 nm, 90% or more of said nanocolloidal platinum having a particle size in a range of 0.1-10 nm.

13. (currently amended): The nanocolloidal platinum dispersion according to claim 12, wherein the concentration IC_{50} of nanocolloidal platinum necessary for reducing the concentration of said active oxygen species to half is 200 μmol/L or less.

14. (currently amended): The nanocolloidal platinum dispersion according to claim 12, wherein a molar ratio (R value) of said colloid-protecting agent on a monomer basis to said platinum is ~~80-180~~100-150.

15. (previously presented): The nanocolloidal platinum dispersion according to any one of claims 12, wherein said polyacrylic acid salt is sodium polyacrylate.

16. (withdrawn; currently amended): ~~A method for producing a~~The nanocolloidal platinum dispersion as claimed in claim 12 which is obtained by the method comprising the steps of refluxing a solution comprising a platinum salt, a polyacrylic acid salt, an alcohol and water,

evaporating said alcohol and said water from the resultant dispersion to such an extent that part of them remain, adding alcohol to said dispersion, and then evaporating alcohol and water again.

17. (withdrawn; currently amended): The ~~method for producing a~~ nanocolloidal platinum dispersion ~~according to~~ as claimed in claim 16, wherein said alcohol is ethanol.

18. (withdrawn; currently amended): The ~~method for producing a~~ nanocolloidal platinum dispersion ~~according to~~as claimed in claim 16, wherein said dispersion has an R value of 80-180.

19. (previously presented): A nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink comprising a nanocolloidal platinum dispersion, which comprises nanocolloidal platinum and a polyacrylic acid salt, said nanocolloidal platinum having an average particle size of 1-5 nm, 90% or more of said nanocolloidal platinum having a particle size in a range of 0.1-10 nm.

20. (previously presented): The nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink according to claim 19, wherein the content of said nanocolloidal platinum is 0.001-100 μmol/L.

21. (previously presented): The nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink according to claim 19, wherein it contains a cation, and has an osmotic pressure of 250-350 $mOsm \cdot kg^{-1}$.

22. (previously presented): The nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink according to claim 21, wherein said cation is at least one selected from the group consisting of a sodium ion, a potassium ion, a magnesium ion and a calcium ion.

23. (new): The nanocolloidal platinum dispersion according to claim 12, wherein said active oxygen species include superoxide anions (O_2^-), superoxide anion radicals ($O_2^{-\cdot}$),

hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), hydroxyl radicals (·HO), singlet oxygen ($^1O_2$), peroxide lipid radicals, peroxide alcohol radicals, and nitrogen monoxide (NO).

24. (new): The nanocolloidal platinum dispersion according to claim 23, wherein said superoxide anion radicals are generated by an enzymatic reaction method using hypoxanthine (HXN) as a reaction substrate and xanthine oxidase (XOD) as an oxidizing enzyme.

25. (new): The nanocolloidal platinum-containing drink according to claim 23, wherein said superoxide anion radicals are generated by a chemical reaction method using reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) as an electron donor and phenazine methosulfate (PMS) as an electron-transferring agent.

26. (withdrawn; new): A method for producing the nanocolloidal platinum dispersion of claim 12, comprising the steps of refluxing a solution comprising a platinum salt, a polyacrylic acid salt, an alcohol and water, evaporating said alcohol and said water from the resultant dispersion to such an extent that part of them remain, adding alcohol to said dispersion, and then evaporating alcohol and water again.

27. (withdrawn; new): The method according to claim 26, wherein said alcohol is ethanol.

28. (withdrawn; new): The method according to claim 26, wherein said dispersion has an R value of 80-180.